

IN THE CLAIMS

1. (original) A power detector for detecting the output of a power amplifier comprising:
a voltage sensor coupled to the power amplifier for sensing the voltage provided to the output of
the power amplifier;
a first envelope detector coupled to the voltage sensor;
a current sensor coupled to the power amplifier for sensing the current provided to the output of
the power amplifier;
a second envelope detector coupled to the current sensor;
a mixer coupled to first and second envelope detectors for generating an output signal from the
sensed voltage and sensed current that is related to the output power of the power
amplifier.
2. (original) The power detector of claim 1, wherein the voltage sensor is comprised of a voltage
divider coupled to the output of the power amplifier.
3. (original) The power detector of claim 2, wherein the voltage divider is comprised of a
plurality of elements having an impedance.
4. (original) The power detector of claim 3, wherein the plurality of elements are capacitors.
5. (original) The power detector of claim 1, wherein the voltage sensor is comprised of a direct
connection between the output of the power amplifier and the first envelope detector.
6. (original) The power detector of claim 1, wherein the voltage sensor is formed within the
power amplifier.
7. (original) The power detector of claim 6, wherein the power amplifier and voltage sensor are
formed on a the same integrated circuit.

8. (original) The power detector of claim 1, wherein the current sensor is comprised of first and second mutually coupled inductors.
9. (original) The power detector of claim 8, wherein the first mutually coupled inductor is connected to the output of the power amplifier, and wherein the current is sensed by sensing the induced current in the second inductor.
10. (original) The power detector of claim 8, wherein the first mutually coupled inductor is comprised of a filter inductor of the power amplifier.
11. (original) The power detector of claim 1, wherein the current sensor is comprised of circuitry that senses a voltage drop across an impedance connected between the output of the power amplifier and a load.
12. (original) The power detector of claim 1, wherein the output signal is based on the magnitudes of the sensed voltage and sensed current.
13. (original) The power detector of claim 1, wherein the mixer is further comprised of:
a first logarithmic amplifier coupled to the voltage sensor;
a second logarithmic amplifier coupled to the current sensor; and
circuitry for combining outputs of the first and second logarithmic amplifiers to generate the output signal.
14. (original) The power detector of claim 13 wherein the first logarithmic amplifier includes a first variable gain amplifier for amplifying the sensed voltage to a desired level, wherein the value of the output of the first logarithmic amplifier is a function of the gain of the variable gain amplifier.
15. (original) A method of detecting the output power of a power amplifier comprising the steps of:

sensing the magnitude of the voltage at the output of the power amplifier;
sensing the magnitude of the current at the output of the power amplifier; and
generating a signal using the sensed output voltage and sensed output current, wherein the
generated signal is proportional to the output power of the power amplifier.

16. (original) The method of claim 15, wherein the voltage is sensed by connecting a voltage divider to the output of the power amplifier and sensing a voltage present at a node of the voltage sensor.

17. (original) The method of claim 15, wherein the voltage is directly sensed by measuring the voltage present at the output of the power amplifier.

18. (original) The method of claim 15, wherein the current is sensed using first and second mutually coupled inductors.

19. (original) The method of claim 18, wherein the first inductor is a part of the power amplifier, and wherein the current is sensed by sensing the induced current in the second inductor.

20. (original) The method of claim 15, wherein the current is sensed by detecting the voltage drop across an impedance element placed in line with the output of the power amplifier.

Claims 21-40 (canceled)